

THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE EARL'S DILEMMA.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ASHLEY."

II.

In the large, well furnished drawing room of the substantial rectory—substantial both in its size and in the revenues attached to it—sat Mrs. Ashton. She was an elegant woman, tall and fair, but her black satin dress sat loose upon her shrunken figure, and her point lace cap looked too rich for her pale, resigned face. Long an invalid, the fever had fatally shattered her, the change to the sea side had not been productive of much benefit, and the convalescence was gaining on her gently and gradually, that her lease of life was drawing to its close.

Anne sat near to her; less tall than her mother, but an elegant girl, with a sweet countenance and dark brown eyes and hair. She was busy with some sort of work, but every now and then lifted her face to look at her mother.

"Mamma, do you feel tired?"

"Not particularly so, Anne. Why?"

"You have not spoken a single word since Mrs. Graves left."

"I was thinking over something she told me."

"Something fallen out of order in the parish or the schools? Never mind, mamma; I and papa will have it all right again by the time you are strong enough to come out. Mrs. Graves is very kind and good, but she is rather a fault-finder."

"Anne, you are doing that wrong?"

"I think not, mamma. It is the way I understand you to say."

She held out her work as she spoke. Mrs. Ashton saw it was right, and relapsed into silence.

"Anne," she presently began again, in a slow tone, "is it not strange that Percival Elster does not come?"

A momentary change of countenance, and then Anne looked up and smiled.

"Mamma, you never will remember his new honor."

"You are right, child. But the familiar name of a lifetime is not easily laid aside. This is the third day since our return, and he has never once been here."

"I cannot think but he is absent or ill," replied Anne.

"Neither one nor the other," returned Mrs. Ashton. "Your papa saw him at a distance yesterday, and Mrs. Graves met him this morning. There is no coolness—no misunderstanding between you?"

"None whatever, mamma. How should there be? It was only two days before we came home that I heard from him."

"Anne"—Mrs. Ashton spoke in a low, uncertain voice, as if doubtful how her request would be received—"have you any great objection to let me read that letter?"

Anne looked startled for an instant, then blushed, smiled, and finally left the room for the letter. "I have no objection, mamma," she said, handing it to her mother on her return. "I suppose you had love-letters yourself once, and know what they are."

Mrs. Ashton read it rapidly, folded, and returned it to Anne.

"Very short," she remarked, "but not unsatisfactory."

"He knew we were about returning home, mamma, and could see me instead of writing."

"Yet he does not seem to avail himself of it," remarked Mrs. Ashton. "Can you wheel my writing table closer, child?"

"Is it anything I can write for you, mamma?"

"No. I want to write to Lord Hartledon."

"Mamma!" uttered Anne, in consternation. "You are not going to ask him to come?"

"Yes I am, my dear. But not to you; to see me. I have something to say to him. There," said Mrs. Ashton, when she had written her brief note, "you can read it before I enclose it."

"My DEAR PERCIVAL:—Can you spare me a few minutes visit? I wish to speak with you. Ever sincerely yours,

"CATHERINE ASHTON."

Seal it for me, Anne."

Anne had the taper alight and the wax in her hand, when the door was thrown open by a servant.

"Lord Hartledon."

He came in in a hurried manner; talking too fast, making too much fuss; it was unlike him, and consequently unnatural. As he shook hands with Mrs. Ashton, she held the note before him.

"You have arrived fortunately, Percival. See what I was about to send you."

"I was coming in yesterday," said Lord Hartledon, "but was prevented. I am much occupied just now. An old college friend is staying with me. You have heard me talk of him Anne. Mr. Carr."

"Anne, my dear," said Mrs. Ashton, "I have a few words to say to Lord Hartledon. Will you leave us?"

She took her work and quitted the room, wading much, and not feeling altogether at ease. Mrs. Ashton turned to her visitor.

"Percival—I cannot forget the old familiar name you see—"

"I hope you never will forget it," warmly interposed the earl.

"A strange report has reached me this morning. I know that there must be some mistake, and I thought it better to tell it you, plainly and confidentially, before it gets to any other ear—It was, that you were going to marry Lady Maude Kirton."

The earl's face became like the sun in a fog, cloudy and crimson.

"Who on earth could have invented that?" stammered he, having no better answer at hand.

"Mrs. Graves mentioned it to me. She was dining at Hartledon last week, she said, and the Countess Dowager spoke about it openly."

Mrs. Ashton looked at the earl, and the earl, confused and conscience-stricken, looked down on the carpet. He was devoutly wishing himself in the remote savage regions he had spoken of to Mr. Carr, his unhappy body painted, and a tuft of peacock's feathers on his head. "What am I to do?" thought he, rubbing his hot face. "I will be true to Anne; I love her better than Maude, and—what can I say now?"

"You do not speak," said Mrs. Ashton.

"I was thinking," he answered—"thinking what had given rise to this. I believe the Countess Dowager would like to see her daughter mistress of Hartledon; and she must have given utterance to her thoughts."

"Very strange that she should," observed Mrs. Ashton.

"I think she's a little cracked sometimes," coughed the earl. I hope, you have not told Anne?"

"I have told no one. And had I not felt sure it had no foundation, I should have told the doctor, not you. The report must be put a stop to, Percival, for Lady Maude's sake."

"Marry Lady Maude!" cried he, with a show of indignation. "The best way to stop the report is to give me Anne. Why should we wait, Mrs. Ashton?"

"I should like to see her yours before—be fore—Percival, does it strike you that I am looking ill?"

Far worse than he had ever seen her. But he did not say so.

"I do not believe I shall ever be better. I grow weaker day by day. I am beginning to think, Percival, that a few months will end it."

"I hope not," he said, with feeling. "I hope you are mistaken."

She shook her head. "Anne has no idea of this, or the doctor either: every day they are talking of my recovery. I shall try and lead them to it by degrees, as it has come to me. But I should like to see Anne your wife before the end comes."

"And so you shall, long before that, I trust," eagerly answered the earl. "I thank you for saying this: you know how long and patiently we are waiting for each other, when I was a poor man."

"And the doctor wished to break off the engagement," smiled Mrs. Ashton. "Percival, how long are the Kirtons going to remain at Hartledon?"

"I wish they'd go to-morrow!" he heartily answered, and with sincerity. "But I cannot turn them away: they are my relations."

The earl said farewell to Mrs. Ashton and went in search of Anne. He knew the ways of the house well, and crossed the hall to Mrs. Ashton's morning room. There sat Anne.

"What a coherence you and mamma have had," she said smiling. "I hope it has been satisfactory."

"Partly yes, partly no," answered the earl, "but we wound it up all right. Shall I tell you the decision?"

"If you may," she unsuspiciously said.

"That a certain young lady of our acquaintance is to be soon converted into Countess of Hartledon."

"Of course the words, and his looks, bent half sausily, half lovingly upon her, put her to the blush. She drooped over work, and was rosy to her fingers' ends.

"Can you guess her name, Anne?"

"Yes, she replied, in a little spirit of mischievousness. "Lady Maude Kirton."

The earl winced, drew away, and looked almost savage. Anne was instantly angry with herself.

"Dear Percival, you know I only spoke in joke," she pleaded.

"I do not like such jokes; they are not agreeable," chafed he, for the words had struck home. "You have been told some officious nonsense about Maude."

"Indeed I have not. I have not heard her name mentioned since I returned, excepting that they were still at Hartledon, and I wondered very much. To have remained at all after your brother's death, could not have been pleasant to Lady Maude."

"Why so, Anne?"

"From having been engaged to him."

"Maude was not engaged to him."

"Indeed she was. The Dowager told me so the very day Lord Hartledon lost his life, not two hours before the accident happened."

The earl scarcely understood. "Maude told you so?"

"Not Maude: her mother. You appear incredulous, Percival, but there was nothing surprising in its being so. You know how deeply she was thought to love him."

"It is my opinion that girls love on and off, just as the whims takes them, and there's no such a thing as true love at all," cried his Lordship, speaking in a most angry tone, he could hardly tell for why.

"What have I done to you?" asked Anne, in a stilled voice.

"And I cannot stop now for you to talk me into peace. I must go back home to keep an engagement. Oh, Anne, I wish you were my wife!"

"The time will come," she whispered.

"Carr, it's all up," cried the earl, seizing hold of that gentleman by the two shoulders, upon meeting him, as he was walking home from the rectory. "Mrs. Ashton has heard something about Maude, and spoke to me. I could only tell her, and—and—in short, I cannot long put off my marriage with Anne. What am I to do?"

"I told you once: I can only say the same again. Tell Lady Maude the said truth, and take shame and blame to yourself, as you do serve. You can marry neither of them in strict honor, but it will be less dishonorable to break with Lady Maude than with Miss Ashton."

There was no help for it, and the earl strove to screw up his courage. He knew the Countess Dowager took a nap after dinner, and he thought he might get Maude by herself; so he left Mr. Carr alone in the drawing room.

He went upstairs, feeling a desperate man.

To those of the earl's constitution and temperament, the having to make that, or any other disagreeable communication, is almost as cruel as the parting with life. His very lips were white when he reached the drawing room.

The Dowager was comfortably stretched upon a sofa, feet up. Maude was in the adjoining room.

"Why! How soon are you up from dinner," she exclaimed, when he entered.

"I came up on purpose, Maude. I want to speak with you."

"You are not well," said she, leaving the window and sitting down near the earl. "What is it?"

"Mande," he answered, plunging into it blind folded, "I am a rogue and a fool."

Lady Maude laughed.

"I am. You know, all this time that I—that we—that—that?" (the earl thought he could never flounder through it)—"that I have been going on so foolishly, I was—I was almost as good as a married man."

"Were you?" said she, quietly. "Married to whom?"

"I said, as good as married Maude. You know I have been engaged for years to Miss Ashton. Otherwise I—I—I was almost as good as a married man."

"Used for what?"

"My lord's marriage, sir," continued the butler, dropping his voice to a whisper.

Dr. Ashton may be excused for believing that Hedges must be out of his mind. He intimated as much

"It is quite the fact, sir," went on the whisperer.

"The servants had orders to clean out the chapel a day or two since, but they did not know for why. Half an hour ago, we found it was for his lordship's marriage with Lady Maude. The carriage to take them away is already packed, and the horses have got their harness on. The marriage was fixed for an hour ago, but some gentlemen came unexpectedly to dinner. Now it has got dark, and we are obliged to light it up."

Dr. Ashton, stunned at the intelligence, his feelings outraged and confused, drew away into the darkest corner of the little chapel. How should he act? What should he do?

"The thoughtless world will laugh at what he did; he silently knelt down and prayed for Christian calm, and for guidance. Only a few short, earnest words, yet before they were ended, the servants had quitted the chapel and the bridal party had entered it. The young clergyman in his surplice, the Countess Dowager and Lady Maude, Lord Hartledon and Mr. Carr; the latter in a state of bewilderment.

"Forgive the surprise, Carr," whispered the earl to him. "Lady Kirton would have it kept secret till the last moment."

The clergyman directed them where to stand, and they were taking their places, when some one drew up, and touched the earl.

"Lord Hartledon: what is the meaning of this?"

The earl broke out into a cold perspiration as he recognised the voice of Dr. Ashton. There was a trap door in the chapel somewhere—where was it? His gaze peered over the floor, and if he could have seen the place he would most probably have disappeared down it. He dared not answer, but the Countess Dowager made up for his silence: her temper, none of the mildest, had been considerably exasperated by the visit of the fox-hunters; and now another interruption, and one so formal! Her face grew scarlet and yellow; her voice rose to a shriek, and she began a little dance of rage.

"You speaking, prying parson, where did you spring from? Are you not ashamed to dodge Lord Hartledon in his own house? You might be taken up and thrown off at will!"

"I will like to see her yours before—be fore—Percival, does it strike you that I am looking ill?"

Far worse than he had ever seen her. But he did not say so.

"I do not believe I shall ever be better. I grow weaker day by day. I am beginning to think, Percival, that a few months will end it."

"I hope not," he said, with feeling. "I hope you are mistaken."

She shook her head. "Anne has no idea of this, or the doctor either: every day they are talking of my recovery. I shall try and lead them to it by degrees, as it has come to me. But I should like to see Anne your wife before the end comes."

"And so you shall, long before that, I trust," eagerly answered the earl. "I thank you for saying this: you know how long and patiently we are waiting for each other, when I was a poor man."

"I wish I knew what to do!" uttered the unfortunate earl, all his indecision returning upon him.

"Which is the most fitting to grace your coronet? Lady Maude, or a country parson's daughter? If Maude were not in the way, you would never, I hope, think of marrying that other one. Do yourself justice, my lord, and be true to your rank, as becomes a British peer."

"I'm sure, if this goes on, I shall shoot myself," bewailed the earl. "Taken to task at the rotoy, taken to task here—shooting would be blist to it."

"No doubt," returned the Countess Dowager. "Anybody, but you, would speedily put the thing at rest."

"I should like to know how."

"Mary at once, before another day's gone over your head. It will be the wisest way. So long as you remain a single man, they are all cock-a-hoop at the rectory with their fine visions for Anne. Make Maude your wife, and then you will be at peace."

The proposition took away the earl's breath.

"They—they'd bring an action against me for crim. con."

"For what?" wrathfully uttered the Dowager.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1858.

Whatever else may be the result of the election on last Tuesday, it is certain that the setting sun saw the last of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He is politically and morally dead, beyond the power of resurrection; no galvanic power could infuse enough of animation into his lifeless corpse to enable it to give a single sensible spasm. And what is more, those who bowed to his behests and lost sight of honor and justice in order to bask themselves in the golden rays of Executive favor and patronage, have yielded up their breath simultaneously with their master. They all departed this life on Tuesday evening last, at about 7 o'clock, P. M. In turning out of office all those who refused to join him in his attempt to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution to which they were opposed, Mr. Buchanan has effectually turned himself out of doors and has lost the key.

Neither the Republicans or Americans can claim the victory in Pennsylvania, where the defeat of Mr. Buchanan has been the most signal and complete. It is true that the larger portion of the opposition voted for Mr. Fremont in 1856, but these could not have carried the State, nor could they have won more than half a dozen Congressional Districts without the assistance of the great body of the supporters of Mr. Fillmore. Nor could both of these elements united have achieved so remarkable a triumph had it not been for the aid of a large number of the staunch, faithful, independent and courageous friends of Popular Sovereignty, marshaled by Forney and Walker, who supported Mr. Buchanan upon that doctrine in 1856, but who refused to follow him when, erasing at the feet of Southern ultraists, he abandoned it. The Americans and Democrats who united in this movement would never have done so upon the Republican platform of 1856. There was no such absurd doctrine as "more slave States," or "exclusion of slavery from the Territories by Congressional legislation," in the issue. The contest was between the people and the Administration, between the people, in favor of the freedom of elections and opinions, and the Executive, who has prostituted his lofty position by using all his official patronage to control by bribery the elections, and endeavoring to subvert the liberties of the people by throwing his vast influence into the scale against them, between the people contending that the people of the incoming States shall determine what their organic laws may be, and the President who lately attempted to force Kansas into the Union under a Constitution which her people abhorred and to which they had expressed their disgust in every conceivable form;—between the people holding the Administration to the performance of the pledges given in the Democratic platform and renewed in the Inaugural, and the Executive who has so shamelessly violated those pledges;—between the people loudly beseeching for the protection of home industry and manufactures, and the Executive who looks upon the emptied work shops, the deserted foundries, the idle looms, and the beggared and starving mechanics and laborers and manufacturers, with a serene indifference only to be accounted for by the advocates of free trade and direct taxation. All this, has been in issue, and the people, true to themselves, have decided it at the ballot box. The battle between Executive patronage and dictation and the untrammelled opinions of the people has been fought, and eagle eyed victory has perched upon the banners of the latter. Mr. Buchanan defied the people and they have struck back in self defense; the President has fallen as completely as ever did an unscrupulous monarch.

There is an instructive lesson to be learned by the elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa, and we trust that the President will treasure it in his memory. When the fraudulently adopted Lecompton Constitution was presented to Congress, some of the more ultra Republicans opposed it because it recognized slavery; the ultra-Southerners favored it for no other reason, that we can see, than that the Republicans disliked it; but there was a large number of conservative men in Congress who opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution because the large majority of the people of that Territory abhorred and detested it and all who were concerned in making it; moreover, it was not their Constitution, but one at attempted to palm off upon them by a Convention the validity of whose election they had never acknowledged. Northern Republicans were insisting that Kansas should be admitted as a free State; Southern Democrats were threatening a secession from the Union unless she was admitted as a slave State; in this state of the case Mr. Crittenden, in a spirit of compromise, offered an amendment submitting the whole affair to the people of Kansas and admitting her either as a free or a slave State, as they might determine. Thus this proposition nothing could have been more fair, nothing could have been more honorable. The Republicans who were opposed to slavery ought to have been and were willing to leave the matter to those who were to be affected by it; the Southern men who desired to see slavery extended, ought not to have desired to force it upon those who had an aversion to the institution, but ought to have been satisfied with permitting the people of every State to say what their own domestic institutions should be. Every principle for which the South has so long contended was admitted in the Crittenden amendment. When the Republicans had so fully committed themselves to this amendment, it was evidently Mr. Buchanan's policy to adopt it at once. If he had done so, he would not only have planted himself upon the rock of eternal justice and truth, from which all the storms of faction could never have shaken him; he would not only have kept his faith plighted to Governor Walker, to the people of Kansas and the Union; but he would have covered himself with honor and glory, and conservative men throughout the length and breadth of the land would have rallied to his support. His partisans would have swept Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa, as completely as the Opposition have just done. In the November elections in New York, Illinois and Delaware, his friends would win a glorious victory over the Republican forces. While in the South, the mass of his party would have politically followed his footsteps to the end of the world, and with the Americans and conservative Demo-

crats he could have defeated the treacherous designs of the secessionists.

But his evil genius induced him to take a different course. Terrified by the threats of Toombs, Stephens and Davis, he violated his pledges, broke faith with his firmest friends, and, contrary to what must have been his own solemn convictions of the right, insisted on forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which they hated. But he was not satisfied with giving his own sanction to this great iniquity, but he must needs proscribe every one who condemned his policy. Death, tribute, or the Koran, was his motto. He has removed from office hundreds of Democrats in the North whose only fault was a desire to see justice done to Kansas. He has thrown all of his Executive influence and patronage into Illinois in order to overwhelm a man who prefers to keep his own pledges and maintain his own honor rather than to gain favor with the auto crat by deserting them. It became necessary that the people should administer to him a sharp, serious, emphatic rebuke. He had thrown down to them his mailed gauntlet, they accepted it, and the result is seen in Pennsylvania. While fighting Douglas in Illinois, he has been defeated at his own fireside; and he has his own folly to blame for it.

If the members elected by the people of the State in which elections have just been held, prove true to the principles with which the battle was won—the Crittenden amendment—we shall be heartily rejoiced at the result. But in order to preserve the power which they have gained it is necessary to be cautious and watchful, and to abjure the infamous Wilmot Proviso, which has so long hung like lead upon their limbs, thwarting all their plans and purposes. Let them but maintain a conservative position, and the death blow has already been struck at the Administration which has insulted our intelligence and squandered our money, but failed to accomplish any substantial good for the country.

The once odious "Know Nothings" are now very much courted wherever elections are about to take place. To show how far the Douglas faction is willing to go in support even of Know Nothing principles, to secure Know Nothing votes, take one instance. At the Douglas Congressional Convention, which was called at Springfield, a few weeks ago, for the purpose of nominating Thomas J. Harris as a candidate for re-election to Congress, the Committee on Resolutions rejected the following resolution:

"That, recognizing, the inalienable right of every man to think and answer for himself, both in religion and politics, we are irreconcilably opposed, either to religious or political intolerance and proscription, and therefore condemn the self and narrow prejudice that would make a man's religion or his birth place, rather than his loyalty to his adopted country, the test of his citizenship and political franchise."

SENATOR JEFF. DAVIS IN BOSTON.—Edward Everett, Mayor Lincoln, several Aldermen and invited guests, took a steamboat excursion down Boston harbor on Saturday. The trip was complimentary to Senator Davis, who is a member of the Committee on Fisheries of the United States. The party visited Faneuil Hall, and also paid a visit to the tomb of Webster at Marshfield. On the return home, on board the boat, Mayor Lincoln gave a sentimental compliment of Mr. Davis, who replied and made a handsome allusion to Mr. Webster. Our Mississippi friends must recall their representative soon, or he will be cooled off from all his fire-eating propensities.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.—In the late Kansas papers we find scattering returns from the election in that Territory on the 7th inst. of members of the Legislature. We take it though from the reports of the Leavenworth City Times that the election has resulted in favor of the Free State ticket. That paper of Saturday, the 9th, says: "All reports concur in stating that the Free State ticket has been successful over the Territory, as a whole. Here and there it has been defeated."

The Boston Transcript of last Monday says:

By private advice from Paris we have reliable intelligence from Mr. Murphy to a later date than that of the news contained in the English papers by the Canada. The score of his match with Mr. Harrwitz now stands—Murphy 5, Harrwitz 2. Mr. Murphy's friends in Paris have no fears as to the result of the match.

The London Era says:

Since the match of Deschappelles and Labourdais, since the match of the French and English champions, St. Amant and Staunton, no similar interest has been exhibited by the chess players of France; and at the termination of the contest with Harrwitz a still greater chess treat is expected from the meeting of the justly famed Der Larza with the champion of the New World.

We regret to learn from the Lexington Observer that Maj. THOS. H. PINDELL, a highly respected citizen of that place, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning.

We see it stated that the Hon. A. K. Marshall, late of Jessamine county, Kentucky, has purchased a farm in the neighborhood of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he intends to make his future home.

McAfee INDICTED.—It seems that the Grand Jury of Mercer county do not agree with Judge Chin, the Presiding Judge of that county, in the opinion that Robert McAfee was guilty of no offense against the law, in killing Absalom Jenkins, on the Salvias Fair Grounds. We learn from a gentleman from Harrodsburg that an indictment has been found against him, and that his case will be passed upon by a jury of his countrymen. This is well. If there was any way of trying the County Judge, also, it would be better.

The jury in the case of A. R. Coleman for killing Hopwood, a hatter, in Louisville, have been discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict.

Ferguson who was wounded in a duel with George Pen Johnston, in California, has since died.

Ira STOUT ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer, who is to be executed on the 22d, attempted to kill himself by bleeding, on Tuesday night, although constantly watched by two men. He some way became possessed of a broken lance, and while the watcher was out to wake his alternative, made an incision in his arm, and had bled about a pint when the attempt was discovered

From the Lexington Observer.

MASONIC LODGE.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky convened in this city on Monday last, and closed its labors on Thursday afternoon. An immense amount of business was transacted, and more than usual good was done. Of necessity, the body were only interested in Masons, but there were two items as that will make the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Fifty eight years ago next month the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was organized on the very spot where they assembled this year, and here nearly all its sessions have been held since 1800. But the spirit of change was ripe, and the body determined to leave their own house and occupy a borrowed one in the city of Louisville. We do not disguise it, we part with the Grand Lodge with reluctance, but the majority have willed it so, and we submit with the best possible grace. Whether this change will be for weal or woe, time alone can develop.

But that, in which the whole Kentucky public must feel an interest, was the presentation of the sword worn by Col. Jos. H. DAVIES, when he fell at the battle of Tipps canon in 1811. It was presented to the Grand Lodge by Judge Levi L. Todd, a distinguished Mason of Indiana, and a native of Kentucky, who was a law student in the office of Col. Davies; and a member of his family at the time of his death. This sword was brought back to Kentucky by Capt. James Meade, who was killed at the battle of River Raisin. It was presented by Mrs. Javies to the late Dr. Cloud, of this city, and by him to Judge Todd. This latter gentleman at one time thought to bequeath the sword to his son, and thus keep it in his family; but remembing the attachment of Col. Davies to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky, of which he was Grand Master at the time of his lamented death, he determined to place it in the custody of that body. This he did in the most beautiful and touching manner on Thursday morning. Judge Todd attempted to display oratory. He stood, and made a gesture or an attempted embellishment of words, he told of his attachment to Col. Davies; of the private goodness, in many instances, devoted patriotism, and discreet bravery of Col. Davies. Tears attested the depths from which this majestic eulogy came, and every heart felt its power.

The Sword was accepted, in behalf of the Grand Lodge, by C. G. Wintersmith, Esq., in a neat, appropriate and beautiful speech. It is known that Col. Javies, of Montgomery county, thought this to be the sword borrowed by Col. Davies from his father, but he was present and on seeing it was satisfied of his mistake.

Judge Todd was accompanied to this city by several distinguished Masons of Indiana, who with several Kentuckians took part on the thrilling interesting occasion.

The sword and hilt were in a box most elegantly wrought of oak wood taken from the very tree under whose shade Col. Davies expired.

For safe-keeping this valued relic is to be placed in the vault of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort; and the Grand Secretary was ordered to have it at each succeeding convocation of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The closing of the Grand Lodge was a most solemn and delightful occasion. Past Grand Master WINGATE, of Frankfort, feeling that it might be the last time he will ever meet that body, addressing his younger brethren. It was like Jacob blessing his sons. The effort was thrilling and pathetic. When he finished, the gavel sounded, and the Grand Lodge closed.

At night the fraternity partook of an elegant banquet at the Broadway Hotel, which was given in honor of their Indiana guests, at which Grand Master Morris presided.

A number of eloquent speeches were made on the occasion, and the company enjoyed themselves to a late hour. It was a most delightful reunion, and will long hold a place in the memory of all who had the pleasure of participating in its joyous festivities.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 13.

FORNEY ON THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Two years ago, about the same hour in which we are now writing, the editor of the Press, then the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, sat down to address the Democratic party of the whole country upon the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency, and congratulated the people upon the triumph of the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, without which Mr. Buchanan could not have been elected to that high position. That was in October of '56, he it remembered, and that result was regarded as deciding the Presidential contest in November succeeding. Since that period, the same principles has been kept consistently in view by the editor of this journal, but intermediately, between then and now, the President of the United States has preferred to discard the great principle which made him President, and we have been thrown, by a series of events familiar to the people, into a hostile attitude to his policy, in this respect. Every effort which has been made toward conciliation and toleration has been haughtily refused. An APPEAL WAS THEREFORE TAKEN TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. And now we sit down, as we did in 1856, after the October election, to chronicle the triumph of the principle which elected James Buchanan to the Presidency. But we deeply regret to say that this time we are called upon to rejoice over the triumph of the principle, and the defeat of the man who was elected upon it. At this writing, it looks as if almost every Congressional Lecompton in Pennsylvania had been defeated! So much for those who had preferred the patronage and favor of the President to the confidence of the people. Thus much for the Executive, who has chosen to turn his back upon the immortal doctrine that the American people shall control their own affairs in their own way, and who has dared to erect, in every district in Pennsylvania, an official influence at war with the fundamental principles of the Constitution. Thus much for the new and startling idea that not the Federal Union, but "the President must and shall be sustained." But this result is not only attributable to the uprising of the people against the betrayal of their Representatives and the gross derision of the popular principle by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic; but it is, at the same time, attributable to Pennsylvania's feeling, and to that which is cherished by all our people—that of protection to American industry.

BETWEEN Heffner & Gillispie's Shop and the Post Office, a pair of Steel Frame Spectacles in a good case. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them a note on this office.

Oct. 18-19.

FRIDAY, Oct. 15, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Stowers, et al, v Pendleton County Court, Pendleton; affirmed.

Tipper v Commonwealth, Marshall; affirmed.

Wilkerson v Herndon's Trustees; petition for rehearing overruled.

Denney v Wickliffe; leave to withdraw petition for rehearing and exhibits.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Holderman, et al, v Holderman, et al, Hardin; reversed.

Owsley & Co. v McAfee, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Young v Lancaster, Monroe; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Hatcher v Hatchworth; Eoder v Williams; Bosley v Harrell—were continued.

Wilkinson v Herndon's Trustees; petition for rehearing overruled.

Kegan v Lloyd and Louisville; rehearing granted.

McQuinn v Gilbert & Duff; continued.

LOST.

BETWEEN Heffner & Gillispie's Shop and the Post Office, a pair of Steel Frame Spectacles in a good case. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them a note on this office.

Oct. 18-19.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SE WING MACHINES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

VARIOUS CONSIDERATIONS HAVE INDUCED US

to put down the price of our Machines.

The present high prices have encouraged infringement upon our Patents, and the manufacture of inferior Machines. These are daily multiplying, and the country is being filled with them.

They are, however, the only production of

inferior quality, and are not to be compared with ours.

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GEO. A. ROBERTSON,
DEALER IN
Confectioneries & Groceries,
CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND at the above address.
GEO. A. ROBERTSON,
April 23, 1858.

WHISKY—
OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by
GEO. A. ROBERTSON.
April 23, 1858.

For the Toilet.
COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POMADES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, &c., at
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

WINE.—
The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

TEAS! TEAS!!
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR
bulk, a superior article at
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS additional encouraging circumstances have been officially communicated to me in relation to the murders committed in the county of Rockcastle, by NOAH WIGGINS, ARCHIBALD HEALEY and JAMES HEALEY:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby increase the reward heretofore offered from One Hundred and Fifty Dollars to the sum of **FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS** each for the apprehension of said Healey, James Healey and Noah Wiggins, or their dunces, or the delivery of either of them to the Jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 6th day of Aug., A. D., 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
By T. P. A. BEE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Archibald Healey is about 50 or 57 years of age, has the appearance of being much younger; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; rather dark skin, with very black hair, which is cut to a curl, and wears it very long; weight 180 or 190 pounds; has rather stoops; nose crooked; bends back considerably; the knees rather slow countenance, and his voice is rather feminine for a man of his appearance.

James Healey is 16 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high; dark hair, dark eyes, thin brows, long straight black hair stuck out very long, weighing from 140 to 160 pounds; a very bold and fearless look; rather smiles when in conversation.

Noah Wiggins is 25 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; dark skin, about 170 or 180 pounds, nose crooked, and his teeth considerably worn; sandy hair and beard; rather dark and ruddy complexion, indicating mixed blood, which is the case. Blue or grey eyes, and rather thick lips, and large flat nose.

Archibald Healey and James Healey are sons of William Healey, who lives near Richmond, for some time, and has been a wagon driver to Lexington and the mountain counties, trading in goods, &c.

Aug. 20—w&tw3n.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that HIRAM BIRD, was killed on the 26th August, 1858, in the county of Lyon, killed by ROBERT BIRD, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said HIRAM BIRD, and his delivery to the Jailer of Lyon county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 30th day of Aug., A. D., 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. BEE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Sold Bird is about 5 feet 9 inches, high; weighs about 140 pounds; rather slender form; somewhat stoop-shouldered; about 20 years old; thin visage; looks down when speaking; has dark hair, dark eyes, thin brows; and slabber much in speaking; has a short under-jaw; upper teeth protruding so as to reach to the point of the nose, and it requires an effort to get his lips together; he is spare; about 25 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds. (See p. 1-w&tw3n.)

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that ANDREW H. GLASGOW did, on the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1858, kill and murder WM. EKES, in the county of Logan, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said GLASGOW, and his delivery to the Jailer of Logan county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1858, and in the sixty-seventh year of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. BEE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Sold GLASGOW is six feet high; dark complexion; brown hair; light eyes, and grey eyes, thin visage; low forehead; round nose, talking slow; and slabber much in speaking; has a short under-jaw; upper teeth protruding so as to reach to the point of the nose, and it requires an effort to get his lips together; he is spare; about 25 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds. (See p. 1-w&tw3n.)

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR OLD WHISKY in bottles and on draught, Fine Brandy, Wine and Spirits, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica Rum, Old Scotch Whisky, Old Nectar Whisky, Assorted French Cordials, Blackberry Cordial, Anise to Cordial, Maraschino Cordial, Curacao Cordial, Holland Gin, Schnieders Schnapps. For sale by
GRAY & TODD.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, JNO. M. NICHOLSON, and FRANCIS M. NICHOLSON, escaped from the Jail of Frankfort yesterday afternoon. They had been committed under the charge of making and passing counterfeit money.

George W. Williams was a United States prisoner, and was brought from the State of Ohio. His family reside at Miami town, in that State. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and about 34 or 35 years of age.

John M. Nicholson is about 6 feet high; about 62 or 63 years old; has a scar on one of his eyebrows, and the fore finger of one of his hands is entirely off.

Franklin, Ky., is about 20 or 25 years of age, and is the son of John M. Nicholson. He is not inclined to be sandy, and has a bad look out of his eyes; they appear to be somewhat crossed.

R. A. BRAWNER,
Jailer of Frankfort County.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!! WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, VIZ.—
5 boxes Star of Hickmond;
3 boxes Damascus Bladens;
5 boxes Henry Clay;
2 boxes Old Hickory;
2 boxes Natural Leaf;
6 boxes Various Brands;
4 boxes Smoking Scarafati Tobacco;
2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.
10 Janus, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, for sale by
Aug. 13, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

Coffee.
JUST received and for sale
2 boxes Pima Rio Coffee;
15 Pockets Old Government Java Coffee;
5 bags Laguia Coffee;
Aug. 1, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
UNIVERSAL MASONIC
LIBRARY.

The thirty volumes now stereotyped, embrace the following works, all of an approved and standard character.

Volume First—*Directory of Symbolical Masonry*, including the Royal Arch; by George Oliver, D. D.; 301 pages. *The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual*; by the same, 301 pages.

Volume Second—*Symbol of Glory*, by the same; 310 pages. *Spirit of Masonry*, by William Hutchinson; 245 pages.

Volume Third—*Illustrations of Masonry*, by William Preston; 405 pages.

Volume Fourth—*Antiquities of Masonry*, by Oliver; 260 pages. *Masonic Discourses*, by Theodore Mason Harris; 176 pages.

Volume Fifth—*History of Freemasonry*, from 1829 to 1841; by Oliver; 137 pages. *Mirror for the Johannite Mason*, by the same; 110 pages. *Star in the East*, by the same; 110 pages.

Volume Sixth—*Dispositions of Masonry*, by Wellins Calcott; 176 pages. *Masonic Manual*, by Rev. Jonathan Asher; 231 pages.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spematorrhoea, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GROWTH, &c., by Dr. J. R. PHILLIPS, the VENERABLE ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago.

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